PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS AUTHORITY TO APPOINT A COMMISSION.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS AND A BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE TO CARRY

OUT ITS RECOMMENDATIONS. Washington, July 24.-President McKinley sent his expected Message, recommending the appointment of a Currency Commission, to Con-

gress this afternoon. It reads as follows: To the Congress of the United States:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session, I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and awaits executive action. Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my Inaugural Address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our

following words:
"Our financial system needs some revision; our
money is all good now, but its value must not
further be threatened. It should all be put
upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The
several forms of our paper money offer, in my
judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late National election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the Government and the people.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-nine States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session and convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a Monetary Commission.

I commend this report to the consideration of Congress. The authors of the report recommend a Commission "to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so

The text of the bill passed by the House in response to the President's Message is as fol-

That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Monetary Commission of eleven members, who a Monetary Commission of eleven members, who shall be persons specially fitted by experience, training and study for the consideration of subjects complete to the commission. Said Commission shall investigate and report what changes, if any, are necessary and expedient in our present banking and currency laws, and what further legislation, if any, is desirable relative to our National banking system and our Government paper currency of notes and certificates, and may in commettion therewith report a codification of existing laws on these subjects.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the expenses

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRAIN.

A CLOUDEURST CARRIED AWAY THE RAILS IN FRONT OF THE ENGINE.

K. Lyons, an industrial solicitor of the New-Bruns-wick Board of Trade, a train on which he was travelling on Wednesday night had a narrow escape from being engulfed in a cloudburst. The

New-Brunswick Board of Trade is hustling to get

more industries for the city, and Mr. Lyons was sent through the Pennsylvania mountain district. He was on a New-York, Susquehanna and West-era Railroad train, and says that while the train was near Half Moon, in the Pocono Mountains, the storm was seen approaching by the passengers, and also the engineer of the train. The latter stopped his engine, which, Mr. Lyons says, was fortunate for the passengers, for the cloud burst in front of the train. The trace was torn up and the train was delayed for eight hours before repairs could be made. Mr. Lyons says that the passengers had no food until the next morning. It is sengers had no food until the next morning. It is sengers had been carried from the rails into a tavine 150 feet deep.

FROZEN TO DEATH BY AMMONIA.

A STRANGE FATALITY IN A COLD-STORAGE WARE-HOUSE IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, July 24.—John Griffin, eighteen years old, a laborer employed at the Buffalo Cold Storage Company's warehouse, was frozen to death by ammonia last night. So low was the temperature that the unfortunate man's body was blistered. Three other were injured, but not seriously.

Griffin was engaged in placing a band around the top of one of the coolers, and, losing his balance, fell twenty feet, breaking a glass gauge in his fall. He made a cry as he fell, and Herbert Gardner, a boy who was employed on the same floor, hurried to his aid. Gardner had almost teached the man when he was driven back by th fumes of the ammonia. He grabbed Griffin's leg and attempted to pull him out, but was unable do so, and had to run to escape the fumes. He hurried to the opening which led to the engineroom and alarmed David Clarke, the engineer, and

hurried to the opening which led to room and alarmed David Clarke, the engineer, and John Claeber, the fireman. The latter was the first one to reach the floor on which the injured man was lying, and he had to give up after his man was lying, and he had to give up after his hiroat was badly blistered from the inhalation of the ammonia. He managed to crawl out after almost reaching Griffin.

Clarke fearing that both of the men had succumbed, hoisted a ladder to the side windows and opened them to let the gas out. He entered the building, and by keeping close to the floor found the lever on the condenser and shut off the pressure. When he reached Griffin he was lying pressure. When he reached Griffin he was lying pressure. When he reached Griffin he was lying to his body so badly frozen that it seemed to have been burned. Clarke took Griffin on his shoulder to the window and down the ladder to the ground, where it was found that life was not extinct, but he died on the way to the hospital.

An examination showed that both of the eyes had been burned out and all of the upper part of the body had been terribly eaten by the fumes. The doctors expressed the belief that he became unconscious within an instant after the fumes struck him. Gardner, Clarke and Claeber received injuries from inhaling the fumes.

A TRANSPACIFIC RECORD.

Empress of Japan, which arrived at Hong Kong July 14, from Vancouver, made the trip to Yokohama in eleven days, and to Hong Kong, including stops, in eighteen days; average speed, seventeen knots per hour. This is the fastest transpacific passage on record.

TO REFORM THE CURRENCY. THE SEALING CONFERENCE. LIVELY RACE IN RIVERSIDE DRIVE. NEW TARIFF LAW IN FORCE.

NEGOTIATIONS.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR AN EARLY AGREEMENT-NO SIGNIFICANCE IN THE SENDING OF THE RENOWN TO AMERICAN WATERS.

London. July 24.-The negotiations for an international conference in regard to sealing in Behring Sea are proceeding smoothly and the prospects are favorable for an early agreement between the two Governments.

Ambassador Hay had a long and satisfactory interview yesterday with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterward met Lord Salisbury. Later in the day he sent several code dispatches to Secretary Sher-

"The Pall Mall Gazette" says: "We are given to understand that Mr. Foster is not conducting the negotiations with Great Britain in the Behring Sea controversy, his position being defined by his own side as that of adviser on "We are asked to state that all negotiations

with Lord Salisbury on this subject are conducted by Ambassador Hay. It would seem unnecessary to most people that this should have to be officially stated, but there are reasons why the actual position should be properly described. It may be said on very good ground that the United States Government is anxious in this, as in other matters, to adhere to the usages of diplomatic courtesy, and the negotiations in this country have been conducted in the

most friendly manner."
Dispatches from Washington say that in many parts of the United States the ordering of the Renown to American waters as the flagship of the British North Atlantic squadron is regarded as Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Sherman in the sealing controversy, inasmuch as this is the the sealing controversy, inasmuch as this is the first time that a battle-ship of the first-class has

been sent to that quarter.

The facts of the case are that the Admiralty had decided to send the Rencwn weeks before Secretary Sherman's special dispatch to Ambassador Hay was written.

STILL MORE RAIN PREDICTED.

NO RELIEF FROM SHOWERS AND HUMID-ITY YET IN SIGHT.

New-Yorkers nursed the fond hope yesterday morning when they awoke to a beautifully clear sky and with the recollection of the tremendous downpour of Friday that they would at last have a day free of rain. The hope was doomed to disappointment, for by noontime the gathering clouds distinctly indicated more rain.

By 3 o'clock p. m. it came, and from then for a couple of hours it rained intermittently, at times in torrents. The wind blew during that time at the rate of thirty-one miles an hour from the southwest. The highest temperature in the course of the day was 74 degrees reported at noon, while the humidity was about 70 per cent. The same variable weather with occasional showers is predicted for to-day.

DAMAGE DONE BY FRIDAY'S STORM. AN EMBANKMENT AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE DOWN-

When complete reports of the harm done by Friday's storm could be gathered yesterday, it was done by rain, lightning and wind. Telegraph and Many switches were burned out on Long Island, Western Union reported yesterday, but the number of wires blown down was trifling, and such damage as was done was easily repaired.

drive at Riverside Park suffered severely. It was hundred-and-twenty-sixth sts., where a large part into and weakening it. The New-York Central tracks below were impassable on account of fallen earth for an hour and a half. The Drive at Onhundred-and-eighth and One-hundred-and-ninth

Said Commission may take testimony and listen to arguments in their discretion, and may require and shall be entitled to receive information of any Department or officer of the Government on any matter within its or his special jurisdiction and coming within the scope of their investigation.

Said Commission shall meet for organization in Washington at such time as the President may appoint, and may hold their subsequent sessions at such times and places as they may determine, and shall report to the President for transmission to congress not later than November 15, 1897.

Conjes of all bills relating to banking and currency or the circulating notes of the Government introduced in either House during the LIVth Congress and the first session of the LiVth shall be furnished by the clerks of said Houses to the Commission.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the expenses sens. It is thought that repairs will cost about \$5,000.

It was said yesterday that the city would be held responsible for damage to a great deal of private property. A number of cellars were flooded on the West Side, and the property-owners declare that bad drainage was the cause. The worst floods were in Twenty-second. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth sis, near the North River. There almost every cellar was flooded. The Brighton Mills, of W. & J. Lyall, at Twenty-third-st, and Eleventhave, were closed yesterday, owing to the engineroom being flooded. W. Lyall said yesterday that the cellars in the neighborhood were always flooded when heavy rains occur.

The lumber yard of the McClave Company, at Twenty-second-st, and Eleventhave., at the head of which is ex-Police Commissioner McClave, suffered severely, and the cellar of a saloon at Twenty-third-st, and Tenth-ave, was flooded to the barroom floor. The contents of the cellar were ruined, and the proprietor threatens an action against the city.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION QUESTION.

have been received at either the State Department or the Japanese Legation here confirming the report that Japan has agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to arbitrate the questions at issue between the two Governments, it is not doubted that this is the fact. Such unofficial information made and was under consideration in Tokio tends

made and was under consideration in Tokio tends to werrant the belief that this satisfactory outcome of the affair has been arranged, although there is no means of knowing as yet what will be the nature of machinery of the arbitration nor the exact amounts and issues involved.

The story coming from Paris to the effect that Germany has lodged a protest with this Government against the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, it is said at the State Department, has just this measure of truth in it—that the German Government did propose a joint control of the islands many years ago, and that the proposition was promptly declined by the United States, without having led to any subsequent proceedings or a renewal of the offer.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY GOES OVER. Washington, July 24.—While the Senate was in executive session to-day Senator Morgan suggested the importance of taking up and disposing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty before final adjourn-Hawaiian annexation treaty before final adjournment of the present sersion, but the suggestion was met by a motion of Mr. Aldrich to resume legislative business, which prevailed without opposition. Senator Morgan did not make a speech, but he suggested that "events of importance might transpire before another session of Congress which would cause the Senate to regret its inaction."

The Alabama Senator's suggestion was not seconded from any source, and the indisposition of the Senate to consider the matter was made so apparent that Mr. Morgan did not press it. The understanding is that the treaty will be taken up immediately upon the convening of Congress next December.

CARTRIDGES IN A FIRE PIT.

A DASTARDLY CRIME ATTEMPTED IN THE LAKE

Buffalo, July 24.-An employe of the Lake Shore holler shops made a sensational discovery this morning when cleaning the ashes out of a pit where boiler plate is heated. In the bottom of the pit, under two feet of ashes, he found fifteen .50callbre cartridges, one 150-calibre cartridge, nearly six inches long, and a bomb filled with dynamite and powder. Fifteen men usually work around the pit when it is in operation. It was not the day for cleaning the pit, but the workman whose duty it is to build the fire this morning, having plenty of time, decided to remove the ashes. Had he not

of time, decided to remove the ashes. Had he not taken this precaution, a terrible explosion would have occurred.

By some it is thought the explosives were placed in the pit for the purpose of injuring the men who took the places of the striking boiler-makers recently. About June I thirty-four of the boiler-makers employed at the Lake Shore shops went on a strike. The bone of contention between the strikers and their employers was that the men were obliged to wash at one trough when they had finished their work at night. Many of them objected to this, and decided to wak out. They did so, and their places were filled by new men. Since then an ugly feeling has existed and numerous fights have occurred. The police are making a thorough investigation.

AMBASSADOR HAY CONDUCTING THE TWO MEN LASH THEIR HORSES INTO A TERRIFIC PACE-A BICYCLIST KNOCKED FROM HIS WHEEL

AND AN ARREST MADE.

Frank Thompson, fifty years old, a manufacturer of iron facings, at No. 284 Pearl-st., living at No. 122 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixthst., was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth-st. station last night, on a charge of reckless driving. The complainant was Herbert W. Knight, an advertising agent at No. 13 Astor Place, who lives at No. 205 West Eightleth-st. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner, accompanied by a young drove to the Claremont Hotel in River-

After remaining at the Clarement for some time, Mr. Thompson and the young woman drove down the Drive. Their rig was a two-seated runabout, and the horse a flery bay. At Ninetieth-st, a young man and woman, with a similar outfit, drove along side and passed some words with Mr. Thompson. Both men then whipped up their horses and began a race.

The horses started south on a mad gallop. Several bleyelists were in the path of the two racers, but they paid no attention to them. The wheelmen and wheelwomen turned aside, and some in their hurry to get to a place of safety wheels. At Eighty-sixth-st. Herbert W. Knight tried to get out of the way, but he was knocked off his wheel by Mr. Thompson's horse. Instead of stopping to see whether or not Mr. Knight was injured Thompson gave his horse a cut with the whip and hurried away.

This was too much for several bicyclists, and they took up the chase. They had little trouble they took up the chase. They had little trouble in catching up with Thompson, and the shouts of the pursuing wheelmen attracted the attention of Park Policeman Boylan. At Eighty-fifth-st, he ran out and called to Thompson to stop, but the latter turned his horse aside and tried to get away. Boylan waited until the rear of the rig was just passing, and then he managed to catch it. He was dragged a block and a half before he was able to get on the runnbout and compel Thompson to stop. When he did, he placed him under arrest.

Thompson was indignant, and loudly protested that he had violated no law, and had a right to drive quite as fast as he pleased. He toid the policeman that he would see to his case, and he would not arrest "gentlemen" in the future. Thompson was taken to the West

the future. Thompson was taken to the West Sixty-eighth-st, station and locked up. Just be-fore going to his cell he waiked to the door and called out to the young woman, who all this time was seated in the rig: "You take the rig home dly, and get me a bondsman."
'All right, Frankie, I will. Don't worry, dear,

she replied, and she took up the reins and

rapidly away.

Knight, the bicyclist, who was thrown from his wheel, was not injured, nor was his wheel damaged, but he rode to the station and filed a complaint, which he said he intended to prosecute in court this morning.

RUSSIA'S IMPERIAL GUESTS.

PROGRAMME OF THE APPROACHING VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

Berlin, July 2t.-The approaching visit of the German Emperor and Empress to Russia will be sig nalized by a great display of Museovite pomp and ceremony. The programme is now definitely ar-They will arrive on August 7 at Crot Roads, where the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will meet them on board the Russian imperial yacht, the Alexander, A splendid reception will be accorded them at the landing stage,

They will proceed to the New Peterhof Palace and during the forenoon will be with the Czar and Czarina. In the evening a state banquet will be given in their honor, and on the morning of the 8th they will proceed to St. Petersburg on board the imperial yacht, land at the Nicholas quay and visit the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, after which they will be present at the ceremony of dedicating the new wing of the German Alexander

Following this function they will hold a reception at the German Embassy and receive deputations d Germans living in Russia. After eating luncheon with Prince Radolin, the German Ambasasder to of Germans living in Russia. After eating indeed with Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador I Russia, Their Majesties will yish the Winter Pa ace, where they will hold a reception for the Diple matic Corps. In the course of the evening, with the Czar and Czarlna, they will make a tour of the Krasnoe Selo Camp, and later will witness a gran military tation. On the 2th there will be a gree review of Russian troops at Krasnoe Selo, an Their Majesties will take lunchoon in the camp. In the evening a gala performance will be give on Oiga Island, During the evening of the lighth on Oiga Island, During the evening of the lighth of the New Peterhof Park will be illuminated brill tantly, and the Russian and German Emperors and their wives will take tea together at the Summe Palace of Peter the Great. On the lith the imperial visitors will start homeward, the Russian Emperor and Empress accompanying them to the place of embarkation.

place of embarkation.

A STUPENDOUS RUMOR FROM CHICAGO.

ACCORDING TO "THE POST," BIG TRUSTS ARE

CAPITAL OF A BILLION DOLLARS. Chicago, July 24.—"The Post" says: "An industrial combination on a scale which will mark an epoch in centralization is promised in the near future. According to Stock Exchange gossip, the following corporations are mentioned as likely soon to merge their identity into one colossal whole: The Standard Oil Company, United States Leather Company, American Sugar Refining Company, National Lend Company, United States Rubber Company, American Tobacco Company, American Spirits Manufacturing Company, American

can Spirits Manufacturing Company, America Cotton Oil Company, and New-York, Chicago an Bay State Gas Company, total capital, \$535,00,000.
To this amount of capital stock must be added the various sums represented by honds of the above companies, together with the appreciation in value of some of the stocks.—Standard Oil along representing nearly four times its nominal face value—which will bring the total value of capital interested to double the above total, or, in round figures, to \$1,00,00,000.

The guiding spirit in this mammoth combina-

figures, to \$1,00,000,000.

The guiding spirit in this mammoth cortion is said to be the Standard Oil Company. THE THEATRE FIRE IN PADUCAH.

NO ONE KILLED OR SURIOUSLY INJURED IN THE PANIC.

Paducah, Ky., July 24.-There is a sad see day about Ramonia Park, where the Casino Summer Theatre was burned last night. A performance was being given to about six hundred people when the fire broke out from a fireworks display on the stage. The building was covered with tar paper, and was a mass of flames in a short time. The theatre was about three miles from the city, and was principally patronized by women and children E. G. Bourne's company had been playing in the building all the senson. "The Streets of New-York" was being produced. The third act is principally composed of a fire scene, and excelsion wrapped about wires was used on the stage to produce the scenic effect. When the excelsior wa ignited a lamp on the stage exploded, and the tarper board roofing on the building was instantly aper board rooting on the building was instancy, a flames. The curtain was at once raised, and a soon as the crowd saw that the building was notice a panic ensued, and a rush was made for its front and side entrances. The building was large one-story frame structure, and had for-city been used as a skating rink. Men and womary went wild, running over each other, and chilten as well as women were trampled down by a score.

en well as women were trampled down by the score.

The building, although about three hundred feet in length, was a mass of flames in about three minutes. Mothers and fathers in the wild scramble to save their lives were separated from their children. Many children were rescued from the burning building by heroic men, who were burned about the face and hands in accomplishing the undertaking. Those not injured rushed panie-stricken through the woods toward the city, not even waiting for the long trains of streetcars in waiting to take the crowd home.

It is announced by the physicians to-day that none of those burned or trampled upon are in a scrieus concilion. No limbs were broken, and the bruises are slight, Owing to the audience consisting mostly of women and children there was much screaming and the reports last night and early this morning were exaggerated. There is much relief to-day over the fact that no lives were lost and that no one was seriously injured.

THE BILL PASSED AND SIGNED

WORK OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS FINISHED.

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S RE-PORT ADOPTED IN THE SENATE BY A MISSION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-BOTH BRANCHES

ference committee, went into effect yesterday. The conference report was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 30, and the bill was signed by President McKinley. The President sent a message to Congress, recommending that a commission to revise the Currency and Banking laws be appointed, and the House passed a bill for that purpose. Speaker Reed announced his committee appointments. Both houses of Congress adjourned for the session in the evening.

The Dingley Tariff bill, as amended in con-

END OF THE TARIFF BATTLE.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 24.- The Senate concurred

-day in the agreement reported by the conferrees on the Tariff bill by a vote of 40 to 30-the the same as that east for the passage of the bill recorded as present and voting on July 7, as against seventy to-day; but the rollcall this afternoon showed practically the same division on party lines as did that of seventeen days ago. Only two changes of attitude-one neutralizing the effect of the other-were developed by to-day's balloting. Mr. Heltfeld, a Populist from Idaho, who declined to vote on July 7, arranged a pair to day against the conference report. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, another Populist present and not oting on the other relicall, joined the Republians this afternoon in sustaining the agreement

Of the forty votes in favor of the conference eport, thirty-seven were cast by Republicans, one by a Democrat, Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana; me by a Populist, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, and one by a Silverite, Mr. Jones, of Nevada. Mr. Mantle, of Montana, another Silverite, was paired in favor of concurrence. Of the thirty otes cast to reject this report, twenty-nine were ist-Mr. Harris, of Kansas. One Silverite, Mr. of Idaho, were paired against the agreement. on record either for or against concurrence: Petigrew, of South Dakota; Teller, of Colorado; Allen, of Nebraska; Butler, of North Carolina, and Kyle, of South Dakota.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The vote in detail on concurring in the confernce agreement, with the pairs, was as follows: ence agreement, with the pairs, was as follows:
Aves—Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows;
Carter, Clark, Davia, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks,
Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough,
Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Lodge, McBride, MeEnery, McMillan, Muson, Morrill, Neison, Penrose,
Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard,
Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart,
Thurston, Warren and Wetmore—40.
Nocs—Messrs, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman,
Harris, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Mallory, Martin,
Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Passo, Pettus,
Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie,
Vest, Walthall and White—30.
The following pairs were announced, the first for

The Senate galleries were filled for an hour or two before the vote with what seemed, for vain. As the President signed the bill immediately the Vice-President announced the Senate's approval of the conference committee's work. The general feeling was, however, one of lassitude, tempered with profound relief that the finally come.

Compared with the Tariff bills of other years, however, as was recently pointed out, that which has just become a law has run the gantlet of the two houses with extraordinary ease and expedition. The Dingley bill was taken up in the House of Representatives a day or two fter Congress assembled on March 15, and was passed, after two weeks of debate, on March 31. As amended by the Committee on Finance it was reported to the Senate on May 5. Its consideration was formally begun on May 25, and It passed the Senate on July 7, so that it remained under discussion in the deliberative

branch exactly six weeks and two days. Twelve days-from July 8 to July 19-were spent by the conference committee in reaching and reporting an agreement, and the conference report was submitted to the House of Representatives on Monday last, and concurred in at a single sitting. Only five additional days were consumed in reaching a final vote in the Senate. The Dingley bill has become a law, therefore, a little more than four months from the day it was reported to the popular branch of

Congress. In 1894, although Congress met in December, 1893, the Wilson bill did not pass the House until late in January, and its passage was delayed in the Senate until July 3. It was again "held up" in conference committee, and did not The McKinley bill of 1889-90 dld not pass the House until May, and the Senate until September, and did not become a law until the first

CLOSE OF THE EXTRA SESSION. The first or emergency session of the LVth

longress, which began on March 15 last, came o an end at 9 o'clock to- night. The Tariff bill, which the two houses had been called together to frame, having become a law a few hours earlier, the purpose of the extraordinary session was evidently held by Republican sentiment in both branches to have been fairly fulfilled. For although the President sent to the dissolving legislative branch an appeal to pass a currency commission bill before finally adthe single chamber under Republican controlresponded by immediately enacting the legislation desired, opinion generally among the Republican managers at the Capitol sanctioned the postponement of all other legislative problems until the reassembling of the two houses in

passed an adjournment resolution before the President's Currency Commission message had been dispatched from the White House to the Capitol, and the Senate, though it had not yet accepted the House's suggestion for an immediate dissolution, when the message was laid before it adhered with practical unanimity to its an end. Both branches consequently dispersed sine die at 9 o'clock to-night, leaving the House Currency Commission bill in the custody of the Senate Commission on Finance, which will have an opportunity to act upon it at lessure at the next regular session.

The Senate had exhausted itself in the effort Continued on Third Page.

SIGNING THE TARIFF BILL.

A MEMORABLE SCENE IN THE CABINET-ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, July 24.-The last step necessary to make the Dingley Tariff bill the law of the land was taken at the White House when the President affixed his signature at 4:04 o'clock to-day. It had been arranged that the President could go to the Capitol to perform that ceremony, but owing to the uncertainty as to the time the bill would be ready that plan was abandoned. The members of the Cabinet who are in Washington were to attend the President to the Capitel to witness the signing of the bill, but were informed of the change in the programme and came to the White House about 3:30 o'clock and assembled with the President in the Cabinet-room. Mr. Porter, the President's secretary, was in constant communication with the Capitol by telephone, so that he was able to advise the President promptly of the starting

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Mr. Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representative Hager, chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. Mr. Hager, by virtue of his office, held the Tariff bill closely in hand, but not for a moment did Mr. Dingley lose sight of the famous document which has made his name known in all parts of the world. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKiny. The latter was sitting at the long Cabinet table, with Secretary Gage and Attorney-General McKenna on one side, and Postmaster-General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially, and proceeded at once to the work of

Mr. Porter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged that they might be used to sign the Tariff bill, but Mr. Dingley, unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother-of-pearl handled pen, dainty enough for a woman's use, and requested that it be used for the signature. The Presithough he laughingly commented on the diminutive size of the pen. Dipping it deep into the inkwell, he appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote "July 24, Approved," and the bill was a law.

There was a burst of applause from the spectators. Every one in the room except the President was standing, and several were nervous, General McKenna, glancing at the clock on the mantel, remarked: "It is just four minutes past 4 o'clock." Then a thought suddenly occurring to him he added: "Governor Dingley, we stood together in this way at the signature of the McKinley Tariff Act."

"That was at the Capitol, however," replied

The President rose and congratulated Mr. Dingley on the successful ending of his long task, and the members of the Cabinet did likewise. Mr. Dingley acknowledged the kind words with thanks, and, after carefully putting away his penholder, left the room, and the ceremony was at an end.

VAIN RACE FOR LOWER DUTIES. DINGLEY BILL RATES ON IMPORTATIONS BY THE UMBRIA, PARIS AND LA TOURAINE-CUS-TOM HOUSE OPEN TILL 4.

The New-York Custom House usually closes at 1 'clock on Saturday. Yesterday it was kept open that arrived in the day. The importers of goods on the Paris from Southampton, the Umbria from Liverpool and La Touraine from Havre desire: to portations included woollens, worsteds, silks and by the new tariff. The importers' efforts were in midsummer, a highly impressive gathering of after it passed the Senate, its provisions applied to goods entered for duty at any time in the day, either bill. The Government does not recognize parts of day. In the Tariff bill it is specified that it shall apply to all entries on the day on which it became a law Therefore those importers who paid duties yester day under the old Wilson bill, before the enactment of the new Dingley bill, will have to make up the difference resulting from the greater duties

The duties on the goods that arrived on the Paris, Umbria and Touraine were estimated at \$1,000,000. The ship's entry for the Parls was made at the The ship's entry for the Paris was made at the Custom House at 9:15 a. m., so that there was time for the detailed entry of the cargo before the hour for closing. The duties paid in the day were \$361.11476, and were practically all duties on goods that had arrived by the Paris. Entry for the Umbria was made at 2:45 p. m. by Captain Dutton, who was taken from his ship at Quarantine and brought to the city on a tug. As soon as he reached land he stepped into a cah and was whirled away to the Custom House. He was greeted with cheers by Custom House brokers and cierks on his arrival. Entry for the bark L. W. Norton, laden with sugar, was made at 2:59 o'clock. Word had been received that Captain Santelli, of La Touraine, would arrive at 3:15 o'clock. He did not appear until 4:96. It was past the closing hour and his papers would not be accepted. He was late because he had refused to leave his ship and come to the city on a tug. He said the regulations of his company did not permit him to leave the ship until it had been docked. The steamships Ningara, from Nassau, and the Habbana, from the West Indies, arrived in the course of the day, but their cargoes were not affected by the new tariff, like those of the cher ships named. The news had not reached the Custom House when it was finally closed that the President had put his signature to the bill.

The question arose in the morning as to where the Custom House should close at 1 p. m. or 4 p. m. The Custom House regulations on this point read as follows:

"Article 1.186. Customs offices shall be kept open for business on all days of the year, except Sundays, and such other days as may be designated by law or by the President of the United States, or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Article 1.196. Customs offices shall be kept open on days of business between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and these hours are to be prolonged so far as relates to the attendance and service of any particular officer or classes of officers whenever required by the necessities or inte ustom House at 9:15 a. m., so that there was time

service.

Inquiry was made by telegraph of the Treasury Department at Washington, and instructions were received to keep open until 4 o'clock. This meant also that the Sub-Treasury should keep open until 4 o'clock to receive from the Custom House the money paid in for duties. Where bills of lading for goods that had arrived were lacking, bonds of indemnity were filed in the Law Division. Yet this and all other means to avoid coming under the terms of the new Dingley bill went for naught.

MASKED ROBBERS TORTURE A WOMAN.

THEY GOT \$1,500, BUT MISSED \$5,000 IN GOLD WHICH SHE HAD HIDDEN.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 24.—News has just reached here of the torture and robbery by six masked men on Tuesday night of Mrs. Shreve, sixty years old, who lived alone near Smithfield in the Sisters-ville oil region. The men tied the old woman up by the thumbs, beat her cruelly with switches and burned her feet with candles. She then told them where \$1.500 was secreted. The robbers secured the money and left the house. Mrs. Shreve had \$5.000 in gold hidden in another part of the house, which the men failed to get. She may not recover from the effects of her injuries. old, who lived alone near Smithfield in the Sisters-

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF HAD TIME ENOUGH TO SAVE HIM. BUT NEGLECTED TO DO IT.

Sease telegraphed the Governor to-day informing him that the negro Gray was hanged by a mob at Ora last night, and explaining his action in hastening the man out of Laurens, which was crowded with whites. The solicitor says the prisoner was spirited away in pleaty of time to have avoided the mob. The deputy-sheriff failed to catch one train for an unexplained cause, and remained at Goldville, sixteen miles from Laurens, for eight hours. The fact of his being there was conveyed to the lynchers. The solicitor's statement is damaging to the deputy-sheriff. with whites. The solicitor says the prisoner was

the deputy-sheriff.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world! \$6 per dozen. 1,40 Broadway.—Advt.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

TALK OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERM ENCES CONTINUES.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPECIAL EMBASSY-EX-PLANATION OF AMERICAN GOLD EXPORTS -CONTINENTAL CONFIDENCE IN AMER

> ICAN CREDULITY-JAPAN ORDERS BLES LESSENING.

> > [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 24.—No appreciable change has been produced by the explosive English comments on the Sherman dispatch. The English press is now shooting folly as it flies, the silly season having opened prematurely. tions are in progress, and it is probable that two One will be a conference at Washington, which will make a final effort to prevent by international agreement the destruction of the seal herd. Whether England will consent to adopt any measures which will be resented by Canada is doubtful, but there will be a conference in the autumn, at which expert testimony will be presented and a new modus vivendi discussed. Russia and England will be represented, and probably Japan. This matter is nearly settled,

and ex-Secretary Foster will probably return

next week.

The second conference will be a monetary one. The financiers in Professor Walker's acre of monometallist territory speak contemptuously of Senator Wolcott's mission, and refuse to believe that England will make any concession to that any compromise is practicable, or that France in the last resort will stand by the United States in a joint attempt to revive bimetallism. Lombard Street is profoundedly sceptical respecting the success of the three silver Envoys, either in Paris or London. This lack of faith in a monetary alliance between the United States and France is apparently confirmed by the silence of the English press on the whole subject. That press, however, does not always know what is going on: nevertheless, there has been nothing to discourage the Envoys since their arrival in London, and the trend of negotiations now in progress is unmistakably in the direction of a new monetary con-

The situation may be briefly explained as follows: The three Envoys have stated their case in two consultations with four or five members of the Ministry and asked for the co-operation of England. These Ministers have agreed to conand careful consideration. Their answer may not be made for a week or a fortnight. When it is received the Envoys will probably return to Paris for a second consultation with the French Government. If it be sufficiently encouraging, they will go to Berlin and open negotiations with the German Government. Until the British answer is known the movements of the Envoys are purely a matter of conjecture, but they are likely to remain several months in Europe; indeed, the probabilities at this moment are strongly in favor of concessions from England which will render an international conference practicable in

Mr Whitelaw Reid's last week in London was a busy one. He was engaged almost to the last moment, since he was at the Duchess of Portland's party after midnight to meet the Prince of Wales and other royalties. The work of the Special Embassy was brought to a brilliant cless by a dinner and evening party at his house, with the Prince of Wales as chief guest, with exceptionally fine music by famous artists and with a distinguished company, made upprincipally from the English houses where he has been entertained. Mr. Reid and his family started this morning for Southampton on their return to ent, including Colonel Hay, Mr. Henry White and Mr. Carter, from the regular Embassy, three secretaries of the special Embassy and many others. Both Mr. Reid and Mrs. Reid are in excellent health and have fully enjoyed their stay in England, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will sail to-day from Liverpool for New-York. Mr. Creighton Webb and Mr. Erskine Hewitt will remain in England for a few weeks, President Mc-Kinley's action in appointing a special Embassy has produced first and last the pleasantest possible impression in London. No other diplomatic incident in many years has done so much to promote good feeling toward America in England. The relations of the two American Embassies have been harmonious throughout. Colonel Hay and Mr. White have done everything in their power to minister to the comfort and pleasure of the special Embassy. What with the silver Envoys, the Fisheries Ambassador, bishops without number, the librarians' conference and other official and representative bodies from America, the regular Embassy has been overwhelmed with work during the last month, but it is now so well organized as to be equal to all demands upon its time and energies.

The announcements that exports of gold from America have been temporarily resumed makes no stir here, because it is evident that, with a rising market for wheat and the prospect of a phenomenal demand for breadstuffs from Australia, as well as Europe, gold will soon be moving in the opposite direction. These temporary exports of gold would not occur if America had not been purchasing its own securities from London. The tendency among English investors is in the direction of selling American stocks whenever prices improve. If prices rise in America, securities will be sold here in large quantity, and gold will have to be sent over in payment until the wheat and cotton crops are moved. The bulk of American imports of wool made last spring is not yet paid for. What the most pessimistic English financiers have to admit is that Providence is on the side of America this year, as last year, when a monetary crisis was averted by good crops and high prices. With a rising wheat market Americans can well afford to buy their stocks from England, even if they have to pay gold for them for a few weeks. These financial problems pass without observation, whereas the gold discoveries on the border of the British possessions and Alaska are described in detail from America and are attracting widespread interest.

Foreign affairs have settled into the usual condition of midsummer dulness. The Sultan, having played with the Ambassadors of six Powers for a long season, and having finally snubbed and put them out of temper, has accepted in principle their proposals for a rectification of the Thessalian frontier, but has protected himself by certain reservations. The play will now go on with splitting of hairs over reservations. The Turk enjoys the game of European diplomacy, and has a complete mastery of all the fine points.

Dr. Herz, in Bournemouth, has been adopting the Sultan's manner in his dealings with the Panama Investigating Committee, and with signal success. "The Spectator" to-day makes this singular comment upon the performance: "There are thousands of Frenchmen-not all peasantswho believe that if the Chamber would drop all inquiry Americans would buy the canal, paying the original shareholders, say, 7 shillings 6 pence in the pound. They are wrong, but the stake is so large that they go on hoping and inventing